

ROUNDUP OF IRISH REBELS IS PRESSED

Body of The O'Reilly, One of Dublin Sinn Fein Leaders, Is Found.

RECENT DISTURBANCES IN SOUTH AND WEST

Further Casualties Reported Among Troops Operating Against Insurrectionists.

DUBLIN, May 4.—The roundup of rebels still at large is going on rapidly and systematically. The Sinn Fein crusade was conducted so openly that most of its adherents are known to the police. Houses to be searched is being made for those not accounted for and notices signed by Maj. Gen. Sir John Maxwell are posted everywhere warning any who harbor rebels that they will be liable to arrest and punishment.

How serious the food situation became at the height of the revolution here may be seen from the fact that butter sold at 2s a pound, flour at 1s a pound and potatoes at 6d a bushel.

Since the beginning of the disturbance the city virtually has been cut off from news from the outside world. Nearly all supplies of print paper were used by the rebels for barricades. The premises of the Freeman's Journal and the Evening Telegraph were burned to the ground, while the offices of the Daily Express and the Evening Mail were badly damaged.

The O'Reilly, one of the rebel leaders, is believed to have been shot while attempting to escape from the Dublin post office. O'Reilly's body has been found in Moore lane, near the post office building.

There were some disturbances in the south and west of Ireland Tuesday, in which some casualties occurred, the correspondent adds, but the rest of the country is quiet.

Move About the City.

The people of Dublin are now permitted to move about the city freely for the first time since the uprising, and crowds come out to view the ruins caused by the riots. Passes are still required to go through the military cordon in certain parts of the city, however, and examination posts have been established on all roads leading from Dublin. At these points automobiles and trucks are searched for arms. Persons who intend to take passage on trains are scrutinized before they enter the stations. Only Dublin, Belfast, Kingstown and Green-ditch are open for the embarkation of passengers.

It is stated that rebels whose cases are of such a nature that they can be disposed of at once are being tried by court-martial under the defense of the realm act. Others, who cannot be dealt with immediately, are being sent to England.

Confidence is rapidly returning among the civilian population, and although work has not been generally resumed many stores have been reopened. The government requisitioned all the food supplies in stock on the arrival at the quays and ample food was furnished to the poorer people at the expense of the government. The rebellion on condition that they be sold to the public at similar rates.

Are Sharply Suppressed.

The south and west of Ireland are at present the only places where disturbances are rife and these are being sharply suppressed. Some further casualties are reported among the troops. Though the young soldiers are performing their duty under the severest conditions, they are being treated as men having had only a few months' training, they are displaying the utmost bravery, and the period of their service under the hottest fire. In several parts of Ireland the Sinn Fein organization did not take part in the rebellion, but as the rebels were in quantities of arms and ammunition, they are being closely watched. Orders have been issued demanding that they immediately surrender all their arms and, in case these bodies of 15 to 20 men are not disbanded, they will be taken against them by the military authorities, who are aware that for two years past Ireland has been turned into a gigantic arsenal by persons who had no right to possess arms.

Postal Service Re-Established.

A provisional postal service has been established in Dublin, where letters are now arriving from the provinces and from England, but no outgoing mail service yet has been organized and it is impossible to obtain postage stamps.

The authorities have acquired premises in the city to replace the general post office, which was destroyed during its occupation as a rebel headquarters.

Premier Asquith to Make Statement as to Causes of the Irish Rebellion

LONDON, May 4.—In the common-sense Premier Asquith promised that he would make a statement on the causes of the Irish revolt next week.

The premier said that it was not desirable to say anything more at the moment than that all appropriate steps were being taken to deal with the Irish rebellion and those responsible for it.

Asked whether the rebels would be tried by court-martial or by a civil tribunal, the premier stated that he had never said anything regarding the inquiry being a judicial one.

An announcement in the house of commons by the prime minister that the leaders in Ireland had been court-martialed and summarily executed created a profound feeling, although this was by the government was expected.

Premier Asquith at the same time announced that Sir Roger Casement, who was one of the prime movers in the uprising and who is now a prisoner in the tower of London, would be tried with the utmost expedition.

Augustine Birrell made a brief statement and admitted his error in the secretary for Ireland in underestimating the Sinn Fein movement, adding that when he was informed that the rebellion had been put down he had

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SULLIVAN ACCUSED OF IRISH REBELLION

Former U. S. Minister to Santo Domingo Arrested by the British.

LEFT TO VISIT MOTHER IN LIMERICK LAST JULY

Had Been Virtually Asked to Resign Post in American Diplomatic Service.

LONDON, May 4, 3:12 p.m.—James M. Sullivan of New York, formerly American minister to Santo Domingo, has been arrested in Dublin on the charge of complicity in the Irish rebellion.

Sailed for Ireland Last July.

Mr. Sullivan sailed from New York last July for Liverpool, with his wife and son, saying he was going to Limerick, Ireland, to visit his mother. He said he expected to be back in New York by September 1.

Shortly before he sailed Mr. Sullivan was virtually asked to resign his post as minister to the Dominican Republic, as the result of an investigation conducted by a commission headed by Senator Phelan of California.

Following the submission of the German reply, the center of gravity in the situation, it is considered here, will rest in Washington, where it must be decided whether the proposal which Germany makes meets the conditions of the last paragraph of the American note.

The conference of high German authorities at headquarters has been concluded, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, it is understood, has started for Berlin.

Ambassador Gerard visited Foreign Minister von Jagow here yesterday, but continued absolutely uncommunicative on the situation. The foreign office also declined to have anything to say on the subject.

Up to President Wilson.

The German reply to the American note will not decide whether a breach of neutrality would be the result of the German reply, and if America asks neutral powers in general to safeguard their rights Spain is willing to subscribe to a general understanding with a view of preventing Germany from continuing the form of submarine warfare she heretofore has followed.

Secretary Lansing said he was with the conference Ambassador Gerard had with Emperor William at grand headquarters in Vienna, and that Lansing said, was very brief and contained no indication of the tenor of the German reply. News dispatches from Berlin, however, indicated that the German government hoped it would be received favorably.

Stone Calls on Secretary.

Chairman Stone of the Senate foreign relations committee called on Secretary Lansing and briefly discussed the German and Mexican situations.

"Judging from the newspapers, the tenor of the German reply is very much less than it was," said Senator Stone. "It also appears that they have reached some agreement on the subject of submarine warfare."

Sensor Stone said there was no occasion for congressional action as the situation now stands.

White House Conference.

President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Col. E. M. House held a long conference last night at the White House. It is understood that the submarine situation was discussed, but Secretary Lansing said later that he had received absolutely no word from Berlin regarding the character of the German note, which press dispatches said probably will be handed to Ambassador Gerard today.

The President and his advisers

are keeping their minds open while they wait for the German note. The long delay very evidently has created a bad impression, however, and it was authorized last night that the situation would have to be cleared up this week if diplomatic relations with Germany were to continue.

President Determined.

The President is known to be unalterably determined to adhere strictly to the position assumed by the United States in its demand that Germany immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare.

No proposal of any kind will be accepted by the American government, it is said, unless it includes a declaration of intention to stop sinking peaceful ships at once. In this connection press dispatches to the effect that new orders to submarine commanders would be issued in the German note were read with interest by officials, but comment on the action of the United States is not made.

Suggests That Brazil Back Up United States in Issue With Germany

RIO JANEIRO, May 4.—The Journal do Comercio, in an editorial, protests vehemently against the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco, an announcement of which was made Tuesday. It considers it impossible that "America will continue to witness with folded arms the continuation of these tragedies." The paper suggests co-operation with the United States, saying: "It is our inextinguishable duty to react against these degrading crimes. The whole of America ought to reinforce the noble principles of high diplomacy and international law. The German torpedo has injured these principles more than any other act of the war."

The name Rio Branco symbolizes all the noble principles of high diplomacy and international law. The German torpedo has injured these principles more than any other act of the war."

PRESIDENT WILSON MUST CAST THE DIE

German Note Believed to Put Final Word Up to United States.

AMERICAN EMBASSY MAY GET REPLY TODAY

Mr. Gerard Continues Absolutely Uncommunicative in Regard to the Situation.

BERLIN, May 4.—The German reply to the American note on submarine warfare may be expected momentarily. It was expected that the note would be handed to the American embassy today.

Following the submission of the German reply, the center of gravity in the situation, it is considered here, will rest in Washington, where it must be decided whether the proposal which Germany makes meets the conditions of the last paragraph of the American note.

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Officials Not Apprised as to Contents of Reply; President is Determined

Secretary Lansing announced today that a dispatch from Ambassador Gerard, dated yesterday, said the ambassador expected to receive today the German reply to the American note demanding immediate abandonment of present practices of submarine warfare.

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RESULT OF GERMAN BREAK.

Would Be Entire Shift of World Diplomatic Intercourse.

One of the most troublesome complications that would result on the breaking off of our diplomatic relations with Germany would be the readjustment of diplomatic intercourse, and the taking over by the diplomatic representatives of some other neutral country of the duties officials of the United States have been carrying on their shoulders from the time the war broke out in August, 1914. To these duties the various nations have been adding one by one as they entered the war. The representatives of the State Department in Great Britain, Portugal and the Netherlands have been acting in the interest of Germany ever since each of these countries declared war against this nation. Similarly, Ambassador Gerard has been caring for the interests of those countries in Berlin. A similar service, probably the ambassador or minister of one of the South American republics would take over those tasks. That nations may have ended diplomatic intercourse with one another and still maintain peace is shown through such comparatively recent instances as the long break between Great Britain and Venezuela over their boundary dispute; the fact that Peru and Chile have no diplomatic representatives at the present time; Germany and Italy are getting along with what is styled "suspended diplomatic intercourse," and the break between Austria-Hungary and the Mexican republic, following the capture of Emperor Maximilian, did not result in anything more serious.

REQUISITION 'TWO CHINAMEN.'

U. S. Officers at Naniquaipa Are Furnished Them 'Fully Equipped.'

COLONIA DUBLIN, Chihuahua, May 4.—Perhaps one of the queerest demands made upon the quartermaster's department of the American expeditionary command has been received here from field headquarters at Naniquaipa. This requisition asked for "two Chinamen, fully equipped."

Behind the requisition is a story of the rivalry between the various American camps along the line of communication. Officers at Dublin obtained the services of two Chinese cooks, whose names were given to the quartermaster, who was asked to supply the command with everything from locomotives to needles. The next truck train carried two Chinese chefs, properly accounted for in the cargo manifest.

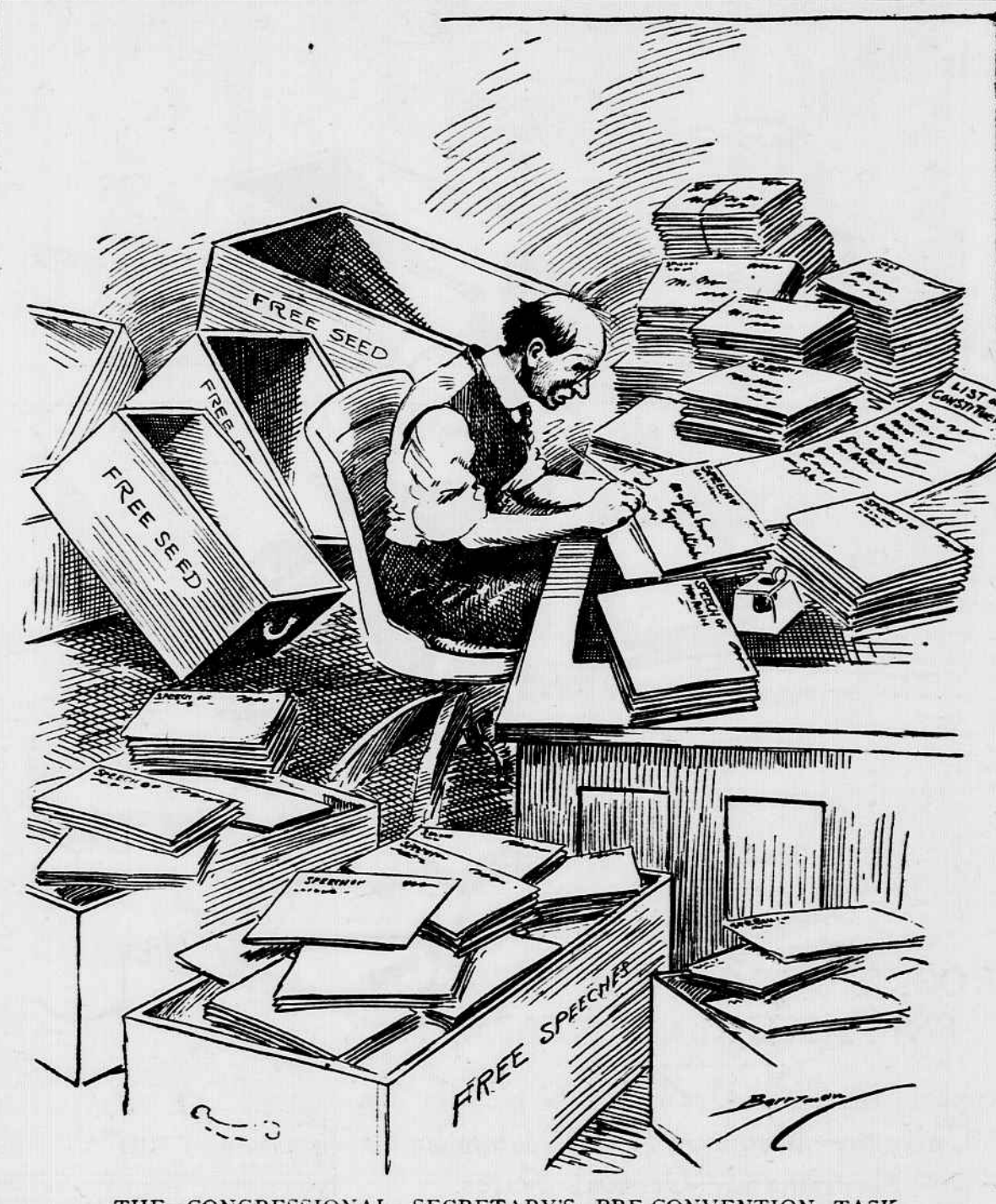
Famine in Epirus Reported.

BERLIN, May 4.—"Dispatches from Athens state that representatives of the entente allies at the island of Corfu have confiscated grain destined for northern Epirus," the Overseas News Agency says. "In consequence there is famine in Epirus and cases of death by starvation are reported."

Pope Demands Release.

BERLIN, May 4.—"Pope Benedict," says the Overseas News Agency, "has sent a letter to Emperor Nicholas, requesting the release of the Rev. Andreas Szepietki, the Archbishop of Lemberg, who for the past eighteen months has been interned in Russia according to the latest news."

The newspaper adds that the Russian convention in Philadelphia previously made a similar request of Emperor Nicholas, but without success.



THE CONGRESSIONAL SECRETARY'S PRE-CONVENTION TASK.

The Government's Colossal Campaign to Americanize Our Aliens

A remarkable educational system for immigrants has been put into operation recently in 650 cities by the bureau of naturalization; one person out of every six in this country is a foreigner. Read this article in The Sunday Star.

SECRETARY M'ADOO BACK CLOSES M'ADOO INCIDENT

Members of High Commission Arrive in Washington Early This Afternoon.

Ambassador Voices Regret That Roosevelt's Reception at Trinidad Surpassed Secretary's.

Col. Roosevelt's reception at Trinidad during his recent West Indian trip quite eclipsed that arranged for Secretary McAdoo, who came along a little later, so the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, personally paid a visit to President Wilson today and expressed regret that through a misunderstanding among local officials the Secretary of the Treasury had not been received with ceremony appropriate to his position.

British officials learned to their amazement that the governor of Trinidad had outdone himself to make a demonstration for Col. Roosevelt, but apparently was little impressed with the coming of Secretary McAdoo, who was returning from the meeting of the pan-American high commission at Buenos Aires.

The ambassador's explanation closes the incident—it if it was one.

STEAMER WALKURE SOLD.

Eastern Interests Buy German Ship Sunk in Papete Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The American steamer Republic, formerly the German steamer Walkure, which recently was raised by a San Francisco shipping firm from the bottom of Papete harbor, Tahiti, where it had rested more than a year, after being seized by the French and sunk by shells from a German squadron, has been sold to eastern interests for approximately \$1,000,000. It was announced today that the names of the purchasers were not made public. The local firm paid the French government \$25,000 for the Walkure, while it was submerged. The cargo reimburse the purchasers for both the cost of the ship and the expense of salvage operations. It was said.

Thus every road and every camping place, in fact every foot of land under the German flag, while the French artillery is ever forced to cover a large area seeking out spots where it is supposed the Germans are located. On the other hand, the correspondent declares, each German shot finds its mark in the German heavy artillery guns.

Admits French Success.

It is officially announced that the French have obtained a foothold in one of the German advance posts south of Verdun. Today's army headquarters statement follows:

"In the sector between Armentieres and Arras there has been some lively fighting. Near Souchez and northeast of Lens there have been some minor engagements and similar fighting near Neuville. Northwest of Arras an attempt by the English to advance following some mine explosions failed. In the sector between the French and the German lines the French artillery fire on both sides increased, with great violence during the evening and was continued during the night. A French attack against our positions on the slopes to the west of Dead Man Hill was repulsed. The southwest of the hill the enemy obtained a foothold in one of our advanced posts."

Writers of Photoplays Killed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 4.—George Foster Platt and Malcolm R. Strong, photoplay writers, were killed last night when an automobile driven by Clinton H. Stagg, an actor, burst a tire and turned over. The car was seriously hurt. All lived in Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate: Met at noon. Resumed debate on rural credit bill. Conferees continued deliberation on army reorganization bill. House: Met at noon. Considered unanimous consent business. DISTRICT IN CONGRESS. A home for feeble-minded was urged by prominent sociological workers at a hearing before the District committee.

Belgian Troops Occupy Foe's Position in Africa

HAVRE, May 4.—The Belgian minister of the colonies states that Gen. Tombeur, who commands the Belgian forces operating on the eastern frontier of the Congo, turned the enemy's position defending the passage of the man shore and landed on the German shore of Lake Kivu. This maneuver was carried out under the cover of fire of Belgian river gunboats and forced the enemy to evacuate their position on the Russian, south of the lake.

The Belgian column crossed the river and occupied the German position at Shangugu. Belgian troops entered the German territory north of Lake Kivu.

French Contingent Making Counter Offensive

Advance Northwest of Dead Man Hill and Consolidate Positions.

Man Hill and Consolidate Positions.

CITIZENS EVACUATING METZ, IT IS REPORTED

Regarded as One of Strongest Fortresses in World—Germans Report Heavy French Losses.

LONDON, May 4.—The French are continuing their counter offensive movement near Dead Man hill, in the Verdun region. Following their capture of German positions northwest of the height, announced last night, they continued their advance during the night, besides consolidating the positions already taken, according to this afternoon's official bulletin.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that information which is regarded as trustworthy has been received that Metz is being evacuated by the civil population. Metz is the capital of Lorraine, is a city of about 60,000, and is rated as one of the strongest fortresses of the world. It is about fifteen miles north of the fighting line, and forty miles east of Verdun.

As a consequence of the French artillery preparations at Dead Man hill yesterday, the French statement says, two Germans surrendered, stating they were the survivors of the men in their trench.

Elsewhere west of the Meuse there were active fighting with artillery. An engagement with grenades occurred in Avocourt wood.

In the region of Vaux, east of the Meuse, there was an artillery encounter. French artillery destroyed a munitions depot at Grande Dune, Belgium.

Capture Teuton Position.

The official French communication issued by the war office last night reads:

"West of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment in the sector of Avocourt. Toward the end of the afternoon our troops by a brilliant assault captured German positions northwest of Le Mort Hompe. We took about a hundred prisoners and four machine guns."

"On the rest of the front the artillery activity was intermittent. The Belgian official communication reads:

"Artillery duels continued all night in the region of Dixmude and were resumed with violence this morning. The bombardment was particularly intense this afternoon. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front."

British Statement.

The following official communication was issued last night:

"Nothing of importance has happened in the past twenty-four hours. The operations on both sides have been confined to artillery actions, some of them slight and some heavy. Together with a little mining activity, the French captured three mines east of Souchez, and at the same time bombarded enemy trenches in that vicinity."

"The situation was fairly quiet, with the exception of the heavy bombardments by both sides from St. Eloi to the south of it on a front of about three miles, and also westward of Augres."

"Yesterday our air craft carried out a considerable amount of work in spite of the thundery weather. Few hostile craft were seen."

Suffer Heavy Losses.

BERLIN, May 4.—A German correspondent on the Verdun front is quoted by the Overseas News Agency today as declaring that the French during the last few days have been making violent local attacks on the German lines before the fortress and suffering heavy losses in their attempts to recapture observation posts that the Germans had taken.

The Germans, the correspondent says, are controlling a large area behind their lines available for the disposition of reserves and the bringing up of supplies. The German lines are being concentrated in dense masses in the sectors of a fan, the rim of which are the German lines which the Germans are attacking.

Thus every road and every camping place, in fact every foot of land under the German flag, while the French artillery is ever forced to cover a large area seeking out spots where it is supposed the Germans are located. On the other hand, the correspondent declares, each German shot finds its mark in the German heavy artillery guns.

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U. S. GUIDE MURDERED.

P. H. Holly, Mexican Rancher, and Foreman Slain.

EL PASO, Tex., May 4.—P. H. Holly, a rancher, fifteen miles northeast of El Racio, near San Antonio, Mexico, was murdered. The victim was a foreman, the agency says, and he was killed on April 29, because he had acted as a scout for American troops who went to the Holly ranch to rid it of Villa bandits under Cardenas. This is the information contained in a dispatch from Gen. Pershing to Gen. Funston here today. The detachment of the 6th Infantry, under Lieut. Wetherell and guided by Holly, went out the morning of April 29th to run down the Villa band. They dispersed the bandits, wounding two men, whom they captured.

Holly stayed at the ranch that night. The next morning his body and that of his foreman were found. The dispatch did not state whether Holly was an American.

NEW FIELD AMBULANCES GIVEN TEST IN COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 4.—A successful experimental trip with the new motor field ambulances was completed today, when ten machines arrived here from San Antonio, three hundred miles south of the border, with twenty-seven injured soldiers. Among them was a Mexican youth who had been wounded in an accident. None of the Americans suffered their injuries in engagements with Mexican troops.

PACT WITH MEXICO DEPENDS ON ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Carranza Has Already Approved Scott-Oregon Protocol, Juarez Hears.

GOOD RESULTS EXPECTED AT ONCE BY CONFEREES

Officials Declare Tension Between Two Republics Will Vanish Quickly When Co-Operation Is Assured.

DIPLOMATIC VICTORY SEEN

People South of Rio Grande Are Jubilant at What They Term Triumph for Their Representatives at Juarez Parleys.

EL PASO, Tex., May 4.—Ratification of the tentative agreement reached between Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war of the de facto government of Mexico, awaits only the acceptance by President Wilson of the terms of the proposed settlement.

Advices received in Juarez today indicated that First Chief Carranza has accepted the terms agreed upon by his minister of war. The formal ratification will follow rapidly, it is expected, as soon as the word from Washington comes that the agreement is satisfactory.

Says Tension Will Disappear.

Gen. Obregon told his associates today that he saw no reason why the settlement should not be quickly effected, and he believed that the tension between the Mexicans and Americans would quickly disappear when the news was spread that an understanding had been reached that had for its object the retirement of the American soldiers from Mexican soil.

Gen. Obregon seemed gratified over reports that large mining companies were planning to operate their Mexican properties, thus giving work to thousands of persons.

Gen. Scott and Funston, the American conferees, waited today for word from Washington that they might request a formal conference with Gen. Obregon and his associates. There was nothing to suggest a possibility that the agreement might not be found acceptable in all its phases to the administration.

The two American generals were plying with their official duties in Washington saying that the administration found the terms of the proposed settlement satisfactory. The American conferees said that the official news might contain suggestions for some modification of the proposed terms. They could not say whether a conference would be held today.

Regarded as Mexican Victory.

Gen. Obregon and his advisers were in good humor today, and everywhere on the Mexican side of the river it was apparent that the negotiations to date were regarded as a diplomatic victory for the Mexican conferees.

It was pointed out that the great fear of the Carranza government had been intervened by the United States, and that the chief reason withdrawal of troops had been asked was because it was feared a clash between them and the natives would bring on intervention.

With the expeditionary force confined to a limited area, and the greater part of the bandit pursuit left to them, the Mexicans feel that the danger of such clashes has been minimized. They feel that they will soon be able to eliminate the bandit groups, thereby earning the withdrawal of Gen. Pershing's columns.

The Mexicans set another cause for satisfaction in the prospective signing of a protocol. They regard the latest developments as further evidence of the success of the Mexican revolution, and believe they will have a marked effect in discouraging the revolutionary movements such as that reported to have begun by Felix Diaz.

The early receipt of ammunition shipments south of the border will be of great assistance to the Carranza forces, it is pointed out by army men here, and it will aid them greatly in prosecuting their latent campaign against Zapata, which has had an auspicious beginning with the capture of Cuernavaca.

TWO U. S. TROOPERS KILL THEMSELVES IN MEXICO

EL PASO, Tex., May 4.—A letter received here from a soldier at the front says two American troopers committed suicide at Naniquaipa. No names were given, and the time was not stated. To the letter, a private approached a sergeant and asked for his revolver. On receiving it he placed the weapon against his head, pulled the trigger and fell dead. While the body was being removed an orderly passed the scene and reported that another private had just shot and killed himself.

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